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FISH NETS

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one and a third billion dollars, if the program is extended for 50 years.

3. The measure would create a constitutional amendment, difficult to change. If needed, housing aid should be provided by normal Legislative procedures.

4. While proposing slum clearance, the measure fails to limit rents for taxpayer-subsidized dwellings. There is no guarantee that families most in need of housing will be able to afford proposed public-financed units.

5. This measure creates a powerful new state executive agency with no responsibility to elected representatives of the people.

6. The measure would create a dictatorial bureau giving free-handed action, with the State Legislature powerless to restrain them. Nor could the Legislature reduce Agency spending. The measure wipes out present constitutional safeguards of private ownership by imposing new and increased powers of Eminent Domain.

7. The building industry is working to capacity. A public agency could not provide more total housing units than are being built under the present record-breaking program. This measure would rob home-construction projects of vitally needed materials. Government material stockpiling would cause prices to rise and building costs to increase.

8. Veterans' housing would be impeded by this measure. Veterans can take advantage of the liberal provisions of the Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943, which has a record of being a sound and tried facility of our State.

The taxpayer will be hardest hit unless you defeat this measure with a "NO" vote. Its effect would be long-lasting, create tremendous con-

fusion, handicap American-style business and weaken our democratic government.

VOTE NO!

FRANK P. MERRIAM,
Former Governor of California,
Long Beach, California

GEORGE L. EASTMAN,
Hollywood, California

J. W. O'SULLIVAN, Chairman,
Housing Committee, Dept. of California
AMVETS

Los Angeles, California

MRS. LEILAND ATIHERTON IRISH,
Hollywood, California

MILTON J. BROCK, SR.,
President, National Ass'n. of Home
Builders,

Los Angeles, California

RAYMOND M. YOUNG,
Manufacturer,
Berkeley, California

CARLETON B. TIBBETTS,
San Marino, California

EARL W. SMITH,
Chairman, Home Builders Council of
California

San Francisco, California

RAY D. NICHOLS,
Oakland, California

JOE D. DICKEY,
Fresno, California

HAROLD C. GEYER,
Monterey, California

FREDERICK C. DOCKWEILER,
Attorney, Los Angeles, California

LAGUNA BEACH CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

15 FISH NETS. Initiative. Amends Fish and Game Code. Prohibits use of purse nets and round haul nets for fishing in ocean and tide waters of the State south of line extending due west from Point San Simeon in San Luis Obispo County. Expresses purpose of conserving fish supply. Subject to limitations, permits use of bait nets for taking bait fish. Provides penalties for violation.

YES

NO

(For full text of measure, see page 13, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Initiative Proposition No. 15

Proposition No. 15 is designed to insure an adequate supply of ocean fish for both the sportsmen and commercial fishermen. It proposes to preserve a nature resource which is part of the wealth of the people of California.

By barring the use of purse seine and round haul nets only, along the Southern California coast within the three mile limit, (except for the taking of bait fish) this measure establishes a *sanctuary wherein the small fish may survive and propagate.*

Twenty years ago the Chief of the California Bureau of Marine Fisheries, speaking of our sardine fishery warned, "... *there is every indication that the waters adjacent to the fishing ports have reached their limit of production and are already entering the first stages of depletion.*"

In spite of the above and other warnings, the practically unregulated purse seine and round haul fishermen have made no intelligent effort to conserve this fishery. They have resisted and blocked any and all legislation aimed toward sound conservation advanced by the sportsmen and conservationists of California.

This measure *will not* affect more than a very small percentage of the commercial fishing industry. It does not affect the gill, trawl and trammel net fisherman, who at the present time fishes these waters extensively. His catch supplies your fresh table fish. On the contrary this measure will, by increasing the supply of fish food, lead to a larger supply of table fish at lower than present day prices.

Our opponents may claim this measure will destroy an industry. In effect however, it will only require the purse seine and round haul net fisherman to travel another 20 minutes to his fishing grounds.

Boats and nets have increased in numbers and size and as a result of uncontrolled and unregulated fishing the sardine peak catch of 542,000 tons during the 1944-45 season took a sharp and disastrous decline of 400% in four years to some 125,000 tons during 1947-48. This condition was brought about almost entirely by overfishing.

It is of vital importance to all of us that our Pacific Coast Fishery be preserved.

Vote *yes* on this measure to preserve California's multi-million dollar commercial fishing industry.

Vote *yes* on this measure to preserve California's multi-million dollar sports fishing industry.

Vote *yes* to preserve the recreational value for the thousands who cram our live bait boats every week end ... who fish off our piers and in the surf or from their own boats.

Vote *yes* for conservation ... *there is room for both industries* ... continued over-fishing will destroy both.

**SAVE OUR OCEAN FISH—VOTE YES
ON PROPOSITION 15.**

DOCTOR A. R. ANDERSON,
President, Southern Council of
Conservation Clubs, Inc.

Argument Against Initiative Proposition No. 15

This proposition is put on the Ballot by INITIATIVE PETITION, circulated by SOUTHERN COUNCIL OF CONSERVATION CLUBS, INC., an organization representing approximately 1.6 of California's Sportsmen.

It prohibits use of Purse Seine or Round Haul Nets (except for taking Bait for *Sportamens'* use) in all State Waters "between San Simeon and the California-Mexican Border."

This INITIATIVE would tend to destroy a

great Industry and eliminate a tremendous annual food supply of low cost, high quality protein. Catch by gear to be outlawed, from area to be eliminated by the INITIATIVE, amounts to approximately 480,000,000 pounds annually; a pack of 3,000,000 standard cases of fish—NOT INCLUDING fresh fish; 2,500,000 gallons of fish oil for foods, vitamins, paints, linoleum, etcetera, and 50,000 tons of fish meal for balanced poultry feeds.

This INITIATIVE is far reaching—affecting the lives, business and earnings of a large segment of our population. NOT ONLY will 6,000 Cannery Workers become idle and 6,000 or more Fishermen—it will reduce earnings of workers in ALL Allied Industries,—Can Manufacturers, Label Makers, Carton Companies, Shippers, Tomato Sauce Suppliers,—mentioning a few.

This INITIATIVE will diminish many payrolls and reduce an enormous Industry to an economic impossibility. (The area involved is the largest fish producer in the United States.)

An INITIATIVE controlling a Natural Resource is basically unsound—creating an unwise degree of permanent control over a widely fluctuating resource. Ocean Fishery is subject to great natural changes in abundance yearly with periodical good and bad "crops"—even WITHOUT man's interference.

Proponents of this INITIATIVE advance arguments under the guise of "CONSERVATION". Their definition of "CONSERVATION" being—"SAVE THE FISHERY"—YES—SAVE IT FOR THEIR OWN UTILIZATION! Evidence of this is—THEIR PROPOSAL TO ALLOW BAIT FISHING (WHICH TAKES ONLY THE YOUNG, IMMATURE SARDINES BEFORE THEY HAVE REACHED A SPAWNING AGE)—TRUE "CONSERVATION" of a Natural Resource is WISE USE AND MANAGEMENT UNDER COMPETENT SUPERVISION TO BENEFIT THE MAJORITY of people.

The Fishing Industry has long recognized NEED of TRUE CONSERVATION of our Natural Resources, and by special taxation has contributed many thousands of dollars to aid in formulation of adequate conservation policies. Additional funds have been made available, by increased taxation of the Industry,—the Legislature having allotted \$300,000.00 for research purposes. This Committee, cooperating with the University of California at Scripps, is to make investigations and recommendations to the Legislature for "official care and supervision" of this valuable resource. The DEMOCRATIC method of perpetuating our Natural Resources is this: SCIENTIFIC USE AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES TO BENEFIT THE MAJORITY AND NOT DICTATORSHIP OF A BIASED MINORITY.

If this INITIATIVE becomes a Law, a dangerous precedent is established. The NEXT step would be to outlaw ALL COMMERCIAL FISHING—thus destroying the vast workers' income it represents. . . . THEN—WILL ANYONE have the wherewithal to USE these recreational fishing waters a few Sportsmen would create for THEIR SPECIAL PRIVILEGE?

VOTE—NO!

DO NOT DEPRIVE THE PEOPLE OF A BASIC FOOD SUPPLY AND AN ANNUAL PAYROLL OF \$200,000,000.00.

HUGH M. BURNS,
Senator, 30th Dist.
JOSEPH SCOTT
VINCENT THOMAS,
Assemblyman, 68th Dist.
IRWIN L. DE SHELTER,
C. I. O. Regional Director
EDWIN T. COOK
C. J. HAGGERTY,
Secretary, California State
Federation of Labor

CHIROPRACTORS. Amendment of Initiative Act. Amends Chiropractic Act. Authorizes State Board of Chiropractic Examiners to approve or disapprove schools, prescribe requirements therefor, and determine minimum requirements for chiropractic teachers. Requires license applicants to be graduates of approved schools and increases minimum chiropractic course from 18 to 36 months. Authorizes Board to employ investigators, clerical and other help, and non-member secretary. Adds power of license suspension to Board's present power of revocation; brings disciplinary proceedings under Administrative Procedure Act. Eliminates fixed \$2 annual license renewal fee and authorizes Board to prescribe renewal fee between \$2 and \$10.

16

YES	
NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 13, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Amendment of Initiative Act

The Chiropractic Law was approved by the voters as an initiative act on November 7, 1922, and has remained unchanged since that date. As an initiative act, it can be amended only by vote of the people. The present amendment adopted by the State Legislature after extensive study and investigation is therefore referred to the people for ratification.

This amendment will raise the educational requirements for applicants from the 2400-hour course of study of three school terms of six months each now required by the original act, to a 4000-hour course of four terms of nine months each, which is the standard course now generally required by schools approved in California by the State Department of Education and the Veterans Administration and approved by the National Chiropractic Association.

It will require graduation from a school approved by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners which will permit the Board of Examiners to question credentials and transcripts from out-of-state schools of questionable standards and reputation, and will authorize the Board to determine minimum qualifications for teachers of chiropractic.

It will permit the Board of Examiners to em-

ploy and compensate a secretary, investigators and assistants which will provide competent and efficient administration of the duties vested in the Board by the Act, and will authorize the Board to increase the fee for yearly renewal of licenses from the present fee of \$2.00 to a maximum of \$10.00.

These amendments represent needed changes in the 1922 act to keep pace with the advanced standards of education and to preserve for the people the guarantee of competent administration and enforcement of an act directly affecting the public health.

There can be no justifiable opposition to this measure, which embodies the approved standards of chiropractic education of the National Chiropractic Association's Council on Education and the California Chiropractic Association's Committee on Education. Chiropractic colleges in other states have long required a four-year course of study and today enjoy the largest enrollment in history. The Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, owned and operated by the profession in California, is operating on a four-year course, and it too has the largest enrollment it has ever enjoyed. Experience seems to indicate that raising the educational standards increases the desirability of the profession. It certainly affords greater protection to the public by assur-

may extend over any period. A Public Body may extend its facilities or services outside its jurisdictional limits to assist a Housing Development with consent by the Governing Body of the city, city and county, or county in which such Housing Development is located.

Title VIII—Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. Eminent Domain.

Anything in this Constitution or the laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, housing or redevelopment authorities, agencies or commissions, or political subdivisions of the State engaged by law in the clearing of slums or blighted areas, redeveloping communities or developing housing, may acquire real property which it may deem necessary for its purposes by the exercise of eminent domain in the manner established by law; provided that in taking such real property no award of compensation shall be made by reason of any increased value due to the use of real property contrary to law; provided further that the petition by any such authority, agency, commission or political subdivision for condemnation of real property for such purposes may request and the court shall order immediate possession of said real property upon payment unto court of the estimated value of the said property. The amount to be deposited shall be determined by the court after appraisal by two appraisers appointed by the court for such purposes.

Section 2. Powers of the State Legislature.

(a) Affecting this Article.

The Legislature shall have power to enact laws providing for financial and other assistance for housing in furtherance of the intent and purpose of this Article; provided that during a period of ten (10)

years from and after the effective date of this Article no law shall be enacted which will diminish or lessen the appropriations or powers created or established by this Article.

(b) Affecting Housing Authorities.

The State Legislature shall pass no act or amendment to the Housing Authorities Law, as amended (Statutes of 1938, Chapter 4, as amended), which shall in any way lessen or diminish the powers of housing authorities.

(c) Consolidation of Other Housing Functions.

The Legislature may consolidate into the Agency such other housing functions as are being performed or which hereafter may be performed by the State.

Section 3. Article Controlling: Self-Executing: and Severability.

(a) Article Controlling.

Insofar as other provisions of this Constitution or the provisions of any law may be in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this Article the provisions of this Article shall control.

(b) Self-Executing.

The provisions of this Article shall be self-executing and shall not require legislative action.

(c) Severability.

Notwithstanding any other evidence of legislative intent it is hereby declared to be the controlling legislative intent that if any provision of this Article, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Article and the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

15 FISH NETS. Initiative. Amends Fish and Game Code. Prohibits use of purse nets and round haul nets for fishing in ocean and tide waters of the State south of line extending due west from Point San Simeon in San Luis Obispo County. Expresses purpose of conserving fish supply. Subject to limitations, permits use of bait nets for taking bait fish. Provides penalties for violation.

YES

NO

(This proposed law does not expressly amend any existing law; therefore, the provisions thereof are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE** to indicate that they are **NEW**.)

PROPOSED LAW

An act to provide for the conservation of the natural resources of this State and for that purpose to add Sections 930 and 1412 to the Fish and Game Code, relating to and prohibiting the use of certain nets in the waters of or adjacent to this State and establishing penalties for violations.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Fish constitute one of the most important natural resources of this State, and their preservation is essential for the economic and recreational development of the State. In the waters of this State lying southerly of a line extending due west from the tip of Point San Simeon, San Luis Obispo County, fish the taking of which is made unlawful by this act have become so depleted as to constitute a threat as to the maintenance of even the present depleted supply

thereof. In order that such supply be not further depleted, it is essential that this measure be enacted.

Sec. 2. Section 930 is added to the Fish and Game Code to read:

930. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is unlawful to use purse and round haul nets in any district or part of a district lying in the ocean waters and tidelands to highwater mark of this State and the islands adjacent thereto, lying southerly of a line extending due west from the tip of Point San Simeon, San Luis Obispo County, except that bait nets, as now defined in Section 919, not exceeding 220 fathoms in length on the cork line, including wings, and not exceeding 21 fathoms in depth, including apron, may be used for the taking of fish for bait purposes only.

Sec. 3. Section 1412 is added to said code to read:

1412. Any violation of the provisions of Section 930 is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed six months, or both. Upon conviction of the accused, any device or apparatus used in committing the offense may be forfeited as now prescribed in Section 1414.

16 CHIROPRACTORS. Amendment of Initiative Act. Amends Chiropractic Act. Authorizes State Board of Chiropractic Examiners to approve or disapprove schools, prescribe requirements therefor, and determine minimum requirements for chiropractic teachers. Requires license applicants to be graduates of approved schools and increases minimum chiropractic course from 18 to 36 months. Authorizes board to employ investigators, clerical and other help, and nonmember secretary. Adds power of license suspension to board's present power of revocation; brings disciplinary proceedings under Administrative Procedure Act. Eliminates fixed \$2 annual license renewal fee and authorizes board to prescribe renewal fee between \$2 and \$10.

YES

NO

(This proposed law expressly amends provisions of existing law; therefore, **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKE-OUT TYPE**, and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED LAW

Sec. 3. The board shall convene within 30 days after the appointment of its members, and shall organize by the election of a president, and a vice president and secretary, all to be chosen from the members of the board, and a secretary, who may, but need not be a member of the board. The board shall fix the salary of the secretary, with the approval of the Director of Finance. Thereafter elections of officers shall occur annually at the January meeting of the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum.

It shall require the affirmative vote of three members of said board to carry any motion or resolution, to adopt any rule, or to authorize the issuance of any license provided for in this act. The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board in an amount not exceeding one

thousand dollars per annum, but not per diem, together with his actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in connection with the performance of the duties of his office, and shall give bond to the State in such sum with such sureties as the board may deem proper. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, which shall at all times during business hours be open to the public for inspection. He shall keep a true and accurate account of all funds received and of all expenditures incurred or authorized by the board, and on the first day of December of each year he shall file with the Governor a report of all receipts and disbursements and of the proceedings of the board for the preceding fiscal year.

Sec. 4. Powers of Board. The board shall have power:

(a) To adopt a seal, which shall be affixed to all licenses issued by the board.

(b) To adopt from time to time such rules and regulations as the board may deem proper and necessary for the performance of its work, copies of such rules and regulations to be filed with the Secretary of State for public inspection.